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A L B A N I A

Apr. 13, 1954

FOURTH SESSION OF TIRANA TRIAL OPENS

Tirana, Albanian Home Service, Apr. 8, 1954, 2000 GMT--M

(Text)

President--The fourth session is opened. Accused Gani Malushi, what have you got to say about the accusation against you?

Accused--During September 1949 I was attending a meeting in the village. Returning home about midnight, I found my brother, who had gone into exile in Greece one year before me. He had come to Albania with another diversionist band, headed by Xheladin Tresova. I found him inside the house, where my father had admitted him. I stayed in the house, and later I became his collaborator. After I asked, "Why did you come here?" my brother told me, "I have come because all the Albanians exiled to Greece, Italy and elsewhere, united and armed by the Anglo-Americans, intend to destroy the regime, as the situation is in our favor." Later on, he told me: "You must collaborate with us and try to recruit dissatisfied people as much as you can. You must keep them ready in order that, when the time comes to enter Albania, as the war looks imminent, they will be armed and driven against the people's regime."

On Oct. 10 I, my father, my brother Safet Malushi, Neki Carcani, Ismail Upellari, (Perlat) Elmazi, and his brother Ismail Elmazi of (Lesnik) Village, left for Greece. My father and Neki Carcani, my brother-in-law, were caught by the security forces. The rest of us reached the Greek-Albanian border and entered Greece.

Q--To whom did you present yourself in Greece?

A--We presented ourselves at (Trove) Village.

Q--Proceed.

A--There, we were taken in charge by the Army. We were sent to Janina, where we were sent to a secret office, the 1,501 Monadha (unit--Ed.), as I learned afterward. Here I found a Greek officer, a Maj. Maniatis. With him there was an American called John whose name I learned later. The same evening an Albanian called Niko Ceci arrived at the office. He asked us: "Why did you leave the country?" and whether we knew Xheladin Tresova and Safet Malushi, my brother. We said "yes." Then he told us, "You will meet them soon," and that we were to stay there. That night Maj. Maniatis came to see us together with the American John and Niko Ceci, asking us about the situation in Albania.

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Q--Where did you go from there?

A--The next day they sent us to Kocika's camp, where there were some other Albanians such as Ahmet Matjani, Xheladin Tresova, Izet Berazhda, my brother Safet Malushi, and many others. When I went in the camp, Safet, Xheladin Tresova, and the others asked us whether we wanted to join them to go to Albania. Knowing nothing, we decided to collaborate with them. After we accepted, the major... (corrects himself--Ed.) the Greek officer, a lieutenant called Papadopoulos, gave us as many German rifles and as much ammunition as we wanted. He also gave us American footwear and garments.

Q--Had any of these Americans arrived in the camp?

A--Yes, I think about Mar. 1950, the American called John of the 1,501 Monadha office came to the camp.

Q--Who else?

A--He came together with two Greek majors, Maj. Maniatis of the 1,501 office and another major called Zotas of the Athens secret office.

Q--Who else?

A--Asim Jakova and Niko Ceci of the 1,501 office, as I told you previously.

Q--Did they tell you anything?

A--When we came to the camp, they told us that they would look after us and that we would go back to Albania soon. They told us that we had to attend a special course for our departure to Albania in order to fight against the people's regime.

Q--What course did you attend there?

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A In April 1950--as we were previously told by the American and the Greek major, who had seen us at an earlier date--a Greek lieutenant called Mantho came to us. He summoned us to a meeting, telling us that he was sent by the office to train us in a short-term course and that we should carefully follow the lessons. Further on, he added that the short term training course included instructions in how to operate inconspicuously, how to liquidate police and other forces, how to use explosives for destroying bridges and road communications, how to arrange contacts with one or more of our informers in the countryside-- contacts which were to be carried out carefully, and in such a way as to (avoid contacts with more than one informer)-- and on how to work with cyphers and writing with invisible ink.

Q By whom was this course directed?

A This course was guided by Lt. Mantho.

Q Who else was participating in this course?

A This course was attended by myself, my brother, Hamit Matjani, Xheladin Tresova, Izer Vrazhdo, Neshat Bedo, and some others.

Q Have you attended any other course?

A Yes, we attended another course which lasted for 15 days. This course took place in Glifadha and was directed by the American intelligence.

Q At what place did you attend this course?

A This course was held in Glifadha, 20 kilometers outside of Athens.

Q Tell us, what was the aim of this course and by whom was it directed?

A This course was directed by American officers dressed in civilian clothes.

Q Can you tell us the name of any of them?

A Yes, I know the names of our two instructors. One of them was called Budo and the other Peshku.

Q Tell us, what was the aim of this ... course?

A They taught us how to use the parachute, map reading, compass orientation, weapon handling, and first aid medical instructions.

Q Why was all this done?

A These lessons were taught to us in order to be ready and fit for Albania; also to know how to use parachutes.

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Q- Besides Kocika's camp, where else have you been?

A- I have been in the camp at Syros and Lavrion.

Q--By whom were these camps administered?

A- These camps were administered by Greek officers and korofilax gendarmes.

Prosecutor -Allow me, Comrade President. Let the accused tell us how they were maintained by the Greek monarchofascists and American imperialists in these camps and what kind of life there was.

A- Concerning life in the camp, the dwellings had previously been stables for Greek beasts. Speaking of good food and sleeping, we had about 200 grams of bread per day and a mouthful of pea or bean broth, and a blanket to sleep on concrete floors. The people there were all suffering in need of food and clothing.

President- Tell us if you were previously sent to Albania by foreign intelligence?

A--Yes, I was smuggled into Albania by Greek-American joint intelligence in December 1949,

Q- Tell us why you were smuggled (into Albania).

A- We were sent into Albania with the aim of collecting information, establishing bases, making propaganda, and distributing leaflets.

Q--Tell us, whom does this band with which you entered in Albania include?

A--This band was headed by my brother, Safet Malushi, and included Shefki Cacani, Bilal Murati, Lake Elmazi, and myself as members.

Prosecutor--Allow me, Comrade President: Let the accused tell us what kind of task they were entrusted with on their first trip to Albania?

A- The tasks we were entrusted with in our first smuggling were to establish bases, to collect information, and to spread the leaflets which were given to us.

Q- Were you not entrusted with another task, such as recruiting elements, on this occasion?

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A--Yes, we were entrusted with that task as well---the men with whom we were supposed to establish bases, they had to recruit other dissatisfied people.

President--By what means did you cross the border?

A- We crossed the border by land.

Q --Who was accompanying you?

A --We were accompanied by the Greek officer candidate Sterjo and by the two Greek border soldiers.

Q--Did you have any leaflets when you entered Albania?

A--Yes, we had.

Q --What kind of leaflets?

A--The leaflets contained material against the people's regime, but I do not remember details of their contents. I remember that the leaflets bore a seal that read "Albanian nationalist anti Communist organization." An identical seal was given to the leader of the group, my brother Safet. Similar seals were also given to all the leaders of the groups, such as Hamit Matjani, Neshat Bedo, and others.

Q - What was this organization?

A--It was nothing but a ~~fradulent~~ organization prepared by Greek and American intelligence. Everybody knew that such an organization did not exist.

Q- Did you go to any other place when you entered Albania this time?

A--This time we did not go anywhere else because we did not have any bases and because of bad weather, cold winter. So we immediately returned to our base.

Q- At what time were you smuggled into Albania for this second time?

A--As I have already admitted, our second smuggling into Albania was carried out after we had finished the training course which took place in April 1950, and after the return of Hamit Matjani and Safet Malushi from their visit to office 1501 where they were given instructions concerning our task, and after we were equipped with arms, food, and other necessary things, in May 1950.

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Q--Whom did your group include at this time?

A--At this time the group, which was headed by Safeth Alushi, included Shefki Cancani, Ismahil Upellari, Shamet Dilo, Pajo Mileci, and myself. The other group, which was headed by Hamit Matjani, included Naum Sula, Daut Sula, Fetah Dika, Bido Kotori, Zenun Gjoleka, Lesh Martini, Muhamet Cami, and Demo Katani. (The latter returned home because of illness).

Q--Had you any leaflets this time?

A--Yes, we had leaflets.

Q--What was in these leaflets?

A--They consisted of material against the regime, pointed out that Muharem Bajraktari was fighting over the mountains of Albania, had cut off the Tirane-Diber and Tirane Elbasan roads, and had destroyed many of the forces of the Albanian people's regime. I, too, knew that this was a lie because at that time Muharem Bajraktari was in the camp. When we entered Albania we went to a village, the name of which I do not know. At this village, my brother Safet and Hamit Matjani got in touch with a person whose name I do not know. As to what this person told them and as to what they gave him, I do not know. Then we proceeded in the direction of Mican Village because we had to accompany Hamit Matjani up to this place. Reaching (Mican) Village, we headed for the house of our uncle to get some food. But our uncle refused to approach us and started to scream, "traitors of the Fatherland and of the people" and fetch his gun to shoot at us. So being afraid of this, we were forced to return immediately to Greece.

Q--On your return to Greece, were you asked for any information in connection with the task you were entrusted with?

A--Yes. On our return to Greece, we went back to Kocika's camp. I remember that before entering Greece, Safet and Shefki Cacani drafted some false documents, such as declarations and information, which they presented to the Americans and Greeks on their arrival. The presenting of false documents and false information was a matter of routine. Similar documents were also presented by Hamit Matjani and others.

Q--Why did they present such false documents and information?

A--Because we had no source from which to collect the information and other things which we were entrusted with, they drafted false documents and presented them to the Americans as real (information).

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Announcer--Then the accused admitted that he was moved from one camp to another in Greece until he was reprepared for being smuggled in our country as a diversionist.

Accused--We departed for Albania on May 1. Before our departure, an American colonel called John came to see us. He said: "The three of you, Naum, Hamit Matjani, and yourself, will go to Albania. Your mission is very important. Therefore you should be very careful, remembering that you are being sent by Zog. There you have to accompany three people--the names of whom I did not know at that time, but I learned later. They were Zenel Shehu, Tahir Preci, and another whose name I do not remember.

President--What kind of material had you in your possession?

A--The material I had consisted of a German-made tommygun, a German revolver, a knife, 150 rounds of ammunition, five tommygun clips, 15 gold coins, a false identity document, two poisonous pills, clothing, and footwear.

Q--Who supplied you with these materials?

A--These materials were supplied to us by the American intelligence before our departure. The arms were given to us by (Budo), the American, who was previously our instructor, while the false identity document and the rest were given to us by (Michael), the American.

Q--Why were the arms given to you?

A--The arms were given to us with the aim of fighting against the people's regime.

Q--At what time were you captured?

A--I was captured on May 1, immediately after I was parachuted.

Announcer--After the interrogation of the accused Gani Malushi, interrogation of the accused Rapush Agolli took place.

President--Accused Rapush Agolli, what have you to say about the indictment against you?

A--What are the questions I am to answer?

Q--What did you do during the National Liberation War?

A--(I was in Voskopoje.

Q--Where did you go next?

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A--(Recommanded) by Udule Alarupi and Rahman Zvarishti, both commandants of Balli, I went there because it was (alleged) I had murdered a woman (mumbling--Ed.) because she had refused to send her husband to ... where I was (serving). The case was not true. It is for this reason that I went there. I reported my case through the support of friends. I spent 3 days as (guest) of Pasho Kolaneci and Bexhet Zboqi at Vashtemi (Village).

Q--You said that you got in touch with Pasho Kolaneci and the other fellow, Zboqi. Who were they?

A--They were commandants of Balli.

Q--By whom were you accompanied at the time when you contacted them?

A--I was in friendly relations with them, so (owing) to this friendship, I reported the case to them

Q--Were you aware that they were fighting against the National Liberation Army?

A--Beg your pardon?

Q--Did you know that the Ballists were fighting against the National Liberation Army?

A--Yes, I knew it.

Q--What did you do next?

A--Then I went back home. After 2 or 3 months the Ballists published a pamphlet on my case, saying that Rapush Qerim Agolli had abandoned his previous wrong path, being with the National Liberation Movement, and that he had joined the Balli forces. (That is what the Ballists used to say)..

Q--Was the pamphlet drafted at your request, or was it drafted by them?

A--The pamphlet was drafted in Korce by Xhevat Starova (Mumbling--Ed.).

Q--Was the pamphlet drafted without your consent?

A--I only submitted an application.

Q--Well, tell us what you did after the liberation?

A--In 1945, after the liberation, I provided shelter to Rexhep Tresova for a period of about 2 months. I sheltered him because of our friendship

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Q--Tell, us, who was Rexhep Tresova?

A--Rexhep Tresova was with the Balli (forces).

Q--And you provided him shelter in your house?

A--Not in my house.

Q--But where?

A--I was supplying with food

Q--Tell us if criminals had appeared at later dates?

A--(Before) my arrest, which took place on Aug. 16, 1949, I (had seen) Hamit Matjani, Xeladin Tresova, and some others

Q--When were they smuggled into Albania?

A--In 1949. At this time, a man called Hysen, with two others--one of them called Taip Myslim and the other Seladin Myslim--were there. ... accompanying them up to the place called Lenie.

Q--No, no, I do not mean that. Tell us what else came to your house in 1949.

A--(Rexhep) Tresova.

Q--Where were they coming from, from within Albania or abroad?

A--They were with Balli ..., and then, in autumn, left for Greece.

Q--Did anybody else come at a later date?

A--In 1951.

Q--Who came then?

A--A major called Zenel Shehu, so named by our associates, Xheladin Tresova, Hamit Matjani, Haxhi Gjyli, and ... were the men who appeared.

Q--Was Xheladin with them?

A--Yes, he was.

Q--Who brought them there?

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A--It was Xheladin who brought them there.

Q-- Did you talk on any matter when these people were brought there?

A-- Yes, we did talk.

Q--What about?

A--They came late after midnight, saying that they were coming from (Kvidhes.) Then I gave them my son to guide them to a place in the field. Then, at about sunrise I went to meet them. Starting to talk, they said that they had come to organize guerrillas and to inquire about the plight of the people. (laughter from the audience and President--Ed.)

Q--Who said so? Who said so? (President laughs in addressing the question--Ed.)

A--This was said by Maj. Zenel Shehu, Hamit Matjani, and Xheladin Tresova....

Q--Did you talk with all of them?

A--Yes, with all of them.

Prosecutor--Let the accused tell us what Maj. Zenel Shehu--although he was not a major but a captain--told him in connection with the formation of guerrillas.

A--On his departure--accompanied by Xheladin Tresova and Hamit Matjani as far as Martenesh--he said we had to act according to his instructions, instructions which he was to receive from the Americans and King Zog. Then Xheladin Tresova, with a guerrilla and 50 to 60 men, had to go and join him.

President--Who was going to organize these guerrillas?

A--The guerrillas were to be organized ... on the arrival of Xheladin Tresova.

Q--Were you supposed to form a guerrilla band?

A--Yes, I was told to form a guerrilla band too, but that had to be done on the arrival of Xheladin Tresova. (laughter)

Q--What did the accused Zenel Shehu and Hamit Matjani tell you when they came to your house?

A--Hamit Matjanit ... and diversionists said, as I already have submitted ... (accused interrupted by the President--Ed.)

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Q--Tell us, what did they tell you?

A--On their departure, I let my son accompany them They gave me five gold coins, saying that these are from our own wealth. I took the coins, telling them that I thought these coins were Albanian.

Q--Did you receive the five coins?

A--Yes, I did, but they were given to me.

Q--On their departure, who accompanied them?

A--My son accompanied them as far as Lenie, and then he returned home.

Q--You said that your son returned home. What had they said to him?

A--Zenel Shehu had given one gold coin to my son, adding "happy days follow." (laughter in the audience--Ed.)

Q--Accused, who has come to your house and who have you supported--who are they?

A--They are Albanians. (laughter)

Q--What? Albanians? For whom are these Albanians working?

A--They were connected with King Zog.

Q--With whom were they connected?

A--It is Zog that has been connected--they were following him.
(Laughter--Ed.)

Q--Who is King Zog?

A--Who is King Zog? He is he that ... (accused mumbles--Ed.)
He is connected with America.

Prosecutor--Accused Rapush Mocani, did you know that these were spies and agents of America?

President--Accused, reply to the Prosecutor.

A--Yes, I knew.

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Prosecutor--Pucja (referring to Rapush Agolli--Ed.) has been with Zog and has served him. How has he served him? Pucja has been a spy of Zog. Pucja has taken part with security forces. What did Pucja (Rapush) do in 1938? Pucja took part in the murder of the Albanian patriot Riza Cerova. This fellow, together with Xhemal Malinin and others, had a direct part in the murder of Riza Cerova. These criminals without patriotic sentiment placed themselves in the service of Matrap Ahmet Zagolli.

President--When did they return?

Accused--They returned within about 20 days or more.
I do not know if more or less.

Q--Who of them returned to your house?

A--These were the fellows who returned to the house: Hamit Matjani, Xheladin Tresova, and Haxhi Gjyla.

Q--How many days did they stay at your house?

A--They stayed about 3 days.

Q--What did they do there?

A--As they were tired and hungry, they rested.

Q--When Xheladin came for the second time, did you discuss anything with him?

A--Yes, I did.

Q--What did you discuss?

A--We discussed--he said that Zenel Shehu is in the north and Hamit Matjani in Myzeqe, everything is going well.

Q--Tell us, why were you interested in them?

A--Mr. President, we had embraced it, and that is why were interested.

Q--I am asking you, why were you interested?

A--I was interested because I had agreed to it and was linked with it.
(laughter--Ed.)

Q--Do you agree with what you have confessed at the investigation?

A--Beg your pardon?

Q--Do you agree with your confession at the investigation?

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A--Yes, I do accept it.

President--Defense council, any questions? (silence--Ed.) Has the accused or anybody else any question? (Silence--Ed.) (President calls for the seal--Ed.)

Announcer--Then the interrogation of the accused Ibrahim Lamce followed.

President--Accused Ibrahim Lamce, what do you have to say about the charges against you?

A--In 1946 I and Uncle were working at the threshing floor--threshing early crops. While working, I saw a group of men. My uncle supplied them with food, and thereafter this group of men left the place. I saw these men but I did not recognize them. After their departure I asked my uncle who they were. Replying to my question, my uncle said that they were Emin Lamce and Hamit Matjani and their associates. Later on, I asked my uncle what they were doing. Replying to my question, my uncle said that these people had their own job.

Q--Who was this uncle of yours?

A--The brother of my father.

Q--What is his name?

A--His name is Murat.

Q--What is his surname?

A--Murat Lamce.

Q--Proceed.

A--As I already mentioned, I asked my uncle who these people were. My uncle said that it was Emin Lamce and his own associates, adding "they have their own job." A few days after this event my uncle escaped. Later on, during an evening in 1950, a group of people reappeared. They asked (my wife) to show them the house of Murat On this occasion, one of Murat's sons came out to see them. Then he called my, saying that a group ... had arrived and wanted to see me. I came out, however, and asked them what they wanted. On this occasion I realized that they were four people. Among them was Hamit Matjani, Pertef Gjika, Naum Sula, and another whom I did not know. They asked me to supply them with food.... I brought them food. While eating they said that they had been informed that Kasem Hohxa had made up his mind to escape. Replying to this question, I said that Kasem Hoxha wanted to get in touch with them.

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Q--You said that Kasem Hoxha wanted to get in touch with them. How did you know that?

A--Oh. How did I know it? I knew it ... through Kasem's brother.

Q--Did you get in touch with Kasem's brother, or with Kasem himself?

A--At first, it was through Kasem's brother that I became aware A few days later, while returning home from the market, I stopped at Kasem's house for a bit of rest and a glass of water. Kasem was not at home. Later on, his brother came to see me. After a while I decided to leave for home. At this moment Kasem's brother asked me to stay, but I regretted that I had to leave. At this instant Kasem's brother told me that Kasem wanted to come with me. So we came out from the house and there (Kasem appeared), saying that he was an exile and that he wanted to get in touch with the criminals. "I want to contact Hamit Matjani or any other criminal," Kasem admitted. Speaking about this, I told him that I had no idea about the criminals....

Q--What did you say to him?

A--Kasem said that he wanted to get in touch with the criminals.

Q--What was your reply to his question?

A--I said that I had no idea as to where they were ..., adding that "as Murat is with them, it is possible that they may come." After this conversation, I left for home.

Q--What did you do next?

A--At a later date ... they appeared.

Q--Who came then?

A--It was Hamit Matjani, Pertef Gjika, Naum Sula, and another whom I do not know.

A--While they were eating, I told them that Kasem Hoxha was in hiding and wanted to get in touch with them. Thereafter, they told me to go and see Kasem Hoxha and tell him that the group would leave that very night. At this moment, Hamit Matjani gave me a yellow coin. Then I went home. The group left the place, but as to what direction I have no idea.

Q--Where did you go then?

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A--Then I went home They left the place without telling me when they would come back. Next day I went to work in the field. The group had been hidden in a forest near my land. While working, I heard a voice. It was Fetah Gjika calling me. When I went to him, he asked whether Kasem had come or not. I told him that Kasem had not come and that I had not gone to see him because I had to work. Then he ordered me to go and fetch Kasem Hoxha, bringing him to the place where they were hidden. So I headed for Kasem's house, but on the way to the house I found myself facing Kasem, who asked me as to where I was going. Replying to him, I said I was going to notify you that those criminals with whom you wanted to get in touch had arrived and wanted to see you. Then both of us went to meet the group. When we got there, they embraced Kasem, greeted him, and offered him a cigarette. Later, they told me to go home because they were ready to leave. At our meeting in the forest near my land, I asked them where they came from. They said that they had come from Greece.

Q--What had they come for?

A--They said that they had come from Greece but did not mention what they had come for---we have our own business, the group said.

Q--What kind of business? Did they explain that to you?

A--They did not say anything about their business, but no doubt they were against the people and the regime. It was quite obvious that they were against the regime.

Q--Who was the leader of this band?

A--Hamit Matjani was the leader of the group

Q--What did they have in their possession?

A--They had rifles and one or two tommy guns--I am not sure how many tommy guns. I dare not deceive you.

Q--What kind of uniform were they dressed in?

A--They had on the same clothes they are wearing today.

Q--Do you agree with the investigation's findings?

A--I have accepted them and I do accept them.

Announcer--The last to be interrogated at this session is the accused Naum Sula.

President--Accused Naum Sula, when did you leave Albania?

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A--I left Albania in 1947.

Q--Tell us with whom and why you escaped?

A--The motive of my escape was that I was providing shelter to the exiles.

Q--Which of the exiles have been provided with shelter?

A--At first I provided shelter to Emin Lamce and later on to Hamit Matjani.

Q--To whom were you given over at the time you crossed the border into Greece?

A--We were taken over by the Greek Army.

Q--Where did the Army send you?

A--We were escorted to Ioannina, from there to Athens, and from Athens to the camp.

Q--In which camp were you settled?

A--We were settled at the Hadjikiriako camp in Piraeus.

Q--To whom did this camp belong?

A--It belonged to Greece.

Q--Have you ever placed yourself in the intelligence service of foreigners?

A--Yes.

Q--Tell us when and who placed you in their service?

A--In 1949 I was at Menidh Village. Hamit Matjani came to Menidh and took us to Ioannina.

Q--What did you do there?

A--There we were organized into groups for entry into Albania.

Q--By whom were these groups organized?

A--The groups were organized by Maj. Maniakis.

Q--Who else?

A--And Lt. Mantho.

Q--Did you attend any (training) course in Ioannina?

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A--Yes we attended a 12-day course. There we were taught map reading, the handling of explosives, and rifle shooting.

Q--What was the purpose of this training?

A--We were trained in order to be fit for entering into and attacking Albania.

Q--Have you attended any other training course?

A--Yes, I attended another training course in 1953, the last time.

Q--What kind of a training course was it?

A--In this course we were taught about map reading, compass orientation, and how to handle parachutes.

Q--Where was this course held. By whom was it directed?

A--This course took place at Glifadha and was directed by the Americans.

Q--Can you tell us who these Americans were? What were their names?

A--One of them was called Charlie and the other, our colonel, was called (Michael).

Q--How long did the course last?

A--It lasted for a period of 15 days.

Q--Were you ever smuggled into Albania by foreign intelligence services, and if so when?

A--We were first smuggled into Albania in 1949.

Q--Who were your accomplices?

A--The group included Hamit Matjani, Hasan Ahmeti, Fetah Gjika, and myself.

Q--Who was the commander of the group?

A--Our group was under the command of Hamit Matjani.

Q--What was the task you were entrusted with?

A--We were given some pamphlets by the organization there, told to enter Albania, establish bases, and win people over to our side.

Q--Who entrusted you with these tasks?

A--The (Greeks.)

Q--Were these (tasks) presented directly to you, or through other persons?

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A--These tasks were presented to the leader of the group by the major and then

Q--What did you do upon your arrival into Albania?

A--On our arrival in Albania we met Rakip (Zogun) and another person named Tahir Demollar.

Q--Well, what did you do after your contact with these persons?

A--Nothing else. (accused mumbles--Ed.) We delivered the pamphlets to them....

Q--Who supplied you with the pamphlets?

A--The pamphlets were given to us by the major.

Q--By which major?

A--By Maj. Maniakis.

Q--Where did you go after your return?

A--We went back.

Q--Where did you go?

A--In Greece.

Q--When were you next smuggled into Albania?

A--I was next smuggled into Albania in 1951.

Q--Why did you come into Albania, and who were your accomplices?

A--When we entered Albania in 1951 our group included Hamit Matjani, Fetah Gjika, (Daut) Sula, Lek Martini, Bido Kotori, and myself.

Q--What did you come for?

A--This time we were sent by the Americans.

Q--Tell us by whom the band was headed this time.

A--The band was headed by Hamit Matjani.

Q--Where did you go? Did you enter the territory of the People's Republic of Albania?

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A--Yes, we entered Albania and reached Grabovo Village, Dushar (district--Ed.).

Q--Did you have any material with you, such as pamphlets, and so forth?

A--Yes, we did.

Q--What did you do with them? Did you distribute them?

A--At times we used to deliver ... and at times distributed them.

Q--Where did you go next?

A--From Grabovo we entered the Dushku Tekke (dervish monastery--Ed.) At the Tekke we found two people. They were the chief of the Gramsh (district in Elbasan Department--Ed.) Executive Committee, and another whose name I do not remember.

Q--What did you do then?

A--We killed the two of them.

Q--How did you murder them? How did you manage to get to the Tekke so quickly?

A--We went there because ... (interrupted by the President--Ed.)

Q--Tell us how you introduced yourselves at the Tekke?

A--At the Tekke was a dervish who (was known to us), but that night he was absent. We found out that another dervish was at the Tekke.

Q--Did the other dervish know you?

A--He knew only one of us, our associate Fetah Gjika.

Q--What was your next step?

A--Then three of our accomplices--Lek Martini, Bido Kotori, and Fetah Gjika--entered the Tekke, while (Daut), Hamit Matjani, and myself stayed outside at a distance of about 200 to 300 meters from the Tekke. They went inside and escorted them (the two men to be killed--Ed.) out.

Q--Where did they send them to?

A--They brought them to the place where Hamit and the two of us were waiting. Then they shot them.

Q--Who shot them?

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A--First to shoot them--mostly all of us--it does not matter who did or did not shoot, it is all the same.

Q--Did you all shoot them?

A--One shot them, but we were all together.

Q--Why did you shoot them? Why did you kill them?

A--We shot them because they refused to come with us and therefore ...
(accused interrupted by the President--Ed.)

Q--What kind of documents did you take from them?

A--We took some documents, while the other papers were some letters or lists relating to grain collection.

Prosecutor--What did you do with the documents you took from the murdered?

A--We (delivered) them to (Michael).

Q--Who is this (Michael?)

A--The American.

Q--Did he ask you for them?

President--How did Hamit Matjani report the murder to (Michael)? What reason did he give for the murder?

A--The American asked why we had not brought them with us--because they refused to come.

Q--Were you smuggled into Albania at any other time?

A--Yes, I was in Albania in 1953.

Q--Have you been in Albania other than this time? Besides this time you have not been in Albania, have you?

A--No.

Q--Who sent you?

A--This time again, I was sent by the Americans and

Q--What kind of material did you have in your possession when you left the place?

A--We were given a German tommy gun, a German revolver, and a kit containing first aid supplies.

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Q--Did you have any documents?

A--We had a false identity document.

Q--Under what name was your identity document?

A--My document bore the name Vasil Cakalli.

Q--Who gave you this name?

A--Myself.

Q--Were you given this name by the Americans or at your own will?

A--They told me to take another name

Q--Is this your identity document?

A--Yes.

Q--At what date were you landed on the territory of the People's Republic of Albania?

A--The date we were landed?

A--Yes.

A--That took place on May 1.

Q--At what date were you captured?

A--The same night, right after we touched land.

Prosecutor--Allow me, Comrade Judges. Here, we have a criminal who has committed such acts as robbery and murder among the people. From the entire evidence of Naum Sula's activities, activities which are connected with those of the accused Hamit Matjani, it becomes clear that all the accused have--all the time with all means at their disposal--exercised criminal activities against the Albanian people and their People's Republic.

The accused were picked up from camps in Greece with the aim of using them against the People's Republic of Albania. They are the men who collaborated with German and Italian Fascism, now used by American imperialism. Among the deeds of Naum Sula is one of the most dreadful crimes, one of the most horrible crimes committed in the People's Republic of Albania after the occupation, since the liberation.

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The accused admitted in his own words that he committed murder at the Dushku Tekke. The cause of Thoma Prifti's and Laze Dolani's murder is not to be sought at the Dushku Tekke. The root of this horrible murder against the two members of the Communist Party, against the two members of the people's regime, who fought against the invaders until the last day, is precisely connected with the American policy. The very fact, admitted by the accused, that the documents of the two murdered men were handed over to (Michael), the American gangster with his (group) in Athens and Ioannina, (testifies to this). These documents were handed over to (Michael). For this act of murder the accused were not punished, but congratulated and given clothing and money. This indicates that the crime was not a simple or unpremeditated one.

American imperialism is smuggling in these spies and diversionists for a fixed purpose--to carry out espionage, diversion, and terroristic activities. That is the target of all these activities. The aim of American imperialism is to trouble the waters here; and the activities of these men are inseparable from the American policy.

Today, we have here the accused Naum Sula, one of the executionists of two good patriots, of two good Communists, Why did Naum Sula kill these Communists? Why did he kill these men of the regime who had shed their blood against the invaders?

Your honors, please note these terrorist acts, a terrorist act which characterizes, first, American policy and, second, the danger of these bandits who have come into the People's Republic of Albania. Your honors, the people demand that you avenge the murder of Thoma Prifti and Laze Dolani. (Applause--Ed.)